# The Virginia Gazette, and Alexandria Advertiser.

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*Extracts from the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States.*

MONDAY, March 22.

*Report of the Committee on the Memorials of the people called Quakers, under consideration.*

*Mr.* BOUDINOT's *Speech continued.*

MR. Boudinot declared for his own part, he never blamed them for standing forth for what they conceived the true interests of their constituents—but it was the manner in which this had been done, that he complained of.

On resolutions declaring that Congress had not power to prohibit the importation of slaves into any state, or interfering in their emancipation or internal government, long arguments had been used and much precious time had been spent to prove the lawfulness of the African trade in slaves. This indeed was an arduous task in this day of light and knowledge—an author, said to be of reputation, was brought forward to prove the state of that unhappy country, but it turned out to be in the the 15th century; this could be of little avail—an hour was taken up in reading the labours of a newspaper writer in the Island of Jamaica. This writer appeared wholly misinformed as to historic facts relating to the miserable Africans, and as ignorant of the principal arguments against the slave trade. It was necessary for him to deny the authority of Anthony Benezet, who had published some pointed facts on this subject. Mr. Benezet was a man of the strictest integrity, and of the best information—a man that was an honour to his country and an ornament to society. Mr, Boudinot had been well acquainted with him, and spoke from personal knowledge; he had examined into the facts from Captains of Guineamen, and a person who had lived twelve years in that country, and he could say with confidence, that Mr. Benezet's account had been generally confirmed. Not only the practice of ancient nations, and that of all modern Europe had been brought into view, but even the sacred scriptures had been quoted to justify this iniquitous traffick. It is true that the Egyptians held the Israelites in bondage for 400 years, and Mr. Boudinot doubted not but much the same arguments as had been used on the present occasion, had been urged with great violence by the King of Egypt, whose heart, it is expresly said, had been extremely hardened, to shew why he should not consent to let the children of Israel go, who had now become absolutely necessary to him—but, said he, gentlemen cannot forget the consequences that followed—they were delivered by a strong hand and stretched out arm, and it ought to be remembered that the Almighty power that accomplished their deliverence, is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. The new testament has afforded a number of texts to countenance this doctrine, in the gentleman's opinion: One would have imagined that the uniform tenor of the gospel, that breathes a spirit of love and universal philanthropy to our fellow-creatures—that commands our love to our neighbour to be measured by our love to ourselves—that teaches us that whatsoever we would that men should do to us, to do so to them, would have prevented this misapplication—Surely the hon. gentleman overlooked the prophecy of St. Peter, where he foretells, that among other damnable heresies, "Through covetousness shall they, with feigned words, make merchandise of you."

A quotation from a modern author of great note in the philosophical world, has been most ungenerously made use of by the newspaper writer before referred to—I mean from the works of the famous Mr. Paley, whose treatise on moral philosophy does him the greatest credit—a single sentence or two is taken from this work, without regard to the connexion, to brand him with the charge of countenancing slavery. Mr. Boudinot then produced the book and read the passage, wherein it appeared that Mr. Paley laid down "the obligation of slavery to arise from crimes, captivity and debt---That the slave trade on the coast of Africa is not excused by these principles. That no questions are there asked relative to the justice of the vender's title---but this is the least crime with which this traffic is chargeable---The natives are excited to war---with this the wickedness begins---The slaves torn away from parents, wives, children, from their friends and companions, their fields and flocks, their home and country, are transported to the European settlements in America, with no other accommodation on ship-board than what is provided for brutes. This is the 2d stage of cruelty, from which they are delivered, only to be placed, and that for life, in subjection to a dominion and system of laws the most tyrannical that ever were tolerated upon the face of the earth. But necessity is pretended---and after all it has never been proved that it does exist"---Mr. Paley then refers to the present situation of the United States---"The great revolution in the western world", says he, "may probably conduce (and who knows but what it was designed?) to accelerate the fall of this abominable tyranny---and now it is a season for reflecting whether a legislature which had so long lent its assistance to the support of an institution replete with human misery, was fit to be trusted with an empire the most extensive that ever obtained in any age or quarter of the world." He then shews that slavery was a part of the civil constitution of most countries when Christianity appeared; and the reason that its precepts did not expresly condemn or prohibit slavery was, because, soliciting admission into all nations, it abstained from meddling with the civil institutions of any---Then follows the passage quoted by the newspaper-writer---"That the discharging of slaves from all obligation to their masters, which is the consequence of pronouncing slavery unlawful, would have no better effect than to let loose one half of mankind on the other. Slaves would have been tempted to embrace a religion, which asserted their right to freedom---masters would hardly have been persuaded to consent to claims founded on such authority: The most calamitous of all contests, a *bellum servile*, might probably have ensued, to the reproach, if not, the extinction, of the Christian name." He then asserts that "emancipation should be gradual, and by the provisions of laws and under the protection of civil government. Christianity can only operate as an alterative. By the mild diffusion of its lights and influence, the minds of men are insensibly prepared to perceive and correct the enormities which folly, wickedness or accident have introduced into their public establishments."—Thus, proceeded Mr. Boudinot, justice is done to this worthy philosopher, and my own sentiments are more concisely and explicitly set forth than I could have done without it.

But when gentlemen attempt to justify this unnatural traffic, or to prove the lawfulness of slavery, they should advert to the genius of our government and the principles of the revolution. By the declaration of Congress in 1775, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms, they say, "If it was possible for men who exercise their reason to believe that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination never rightfully resistible however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of the Colonies might at least require from the Parliament of Great-Britain, some evidence that this dreadful authority over them, had been granted to that body." And by the declaration of Independence in 1776, Congress declare, "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator, with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This then is the language of America in the day of distress. Mr. Chairman, I would not be understood, to contend the right of Congress at this time to prohibit the importation of slaves, whatever might have been the principles of the revolution or the genius of the government; by the present constitution we are clearly and positively restrained till the year 1808, and I am sure that no gentleman in this committee would have the most distant wish to wound this instrument of our connexion.

But there is a wide difference between justifying this ungenerous traffic, and supporting a claim to property, vested at the time of the Constitution, and guaranteed thereby. Besides it would be inhumanity itself to turn these unhappy people loose to murder each other, or so perish for want of the necessaries of life. I never was an advocate for so extravagant a conduct.

Many arguments were pointed against the danger of our emancipating these slaves, or even holding up an idea that we had a power so to do—and much time has been taken up to disprove this right in Congress. As no claim of this kind is contended for, and the resolutions already passed expresly contradict it, I shall make no farther obsevatinns on them.

But the characters of the signers of these memorials are called in question, as an argument against the adoption of the resolution on the table. One of these memorials was signed by the society of people called Quakers; the other by Dr. Franklin, as President of a private society in Philadelphia. The indiscriminate abuse that has been thrown out against the Quakers without distinction, has not comported with the honour or dignity of this House. Not only their characters, but their very names have been called upon, and private anecdotes relating to individuals been mentioned on the floor. Many of the Quakers I have long lived in the habits of friendship with, and can testify to the respectability of their characters and the regularity of their lives. Their conduct in the late war has been arraigned, and they have been condemned in the lump. I have known many of them during the war, and impartial justice repuires it from me, to give the committe some official information on the subject; I had the honour of serving the United States at the commencement of the war, as Commissary-General of Prisoners. Congress not being able to afford them supplies, those unhappy men in this town were reduced to the very depths of distress; without food or raiment, without blankets or firing, they suffered every thing that human nature could bear. In this situation many of the Quakers of this city exercised such humanity towards them, as did honour to human nature. The miserable prisoner not only felt the happy effects of their exertions in his favour, but participated of their money, their food and cloathing. Nay, such were the jealousies created by this conduct in the British army here, that an armed force entered the house of one of them, seized his books, and though a man of great property and large commercial dealings, on finding that he had loaned large sums of money to our distressed prisoners, he was turned out of their lines, and with his family was a refugee during the whole of the war afterwards, separated from his his business and property.

To whom was the care of our prisoners in Philadelphia committed? To a Quaker; and I have been witness to the just tribute of gratitude and thankfulness paid by great numbers of our unhappy fellow-citizens to that gentleman, for his kindness and humanity. And is this indiscriminate charge, without the least respect to characters, a decent or a just return for a conduct like this? Where is the denomination amongst us, that did not furnish opposers to our glorious Revolution? Were not hundreds of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and almost every other denomination, among our enemies? What denominations formed the thousands of new levies, that endeavoured to deluge our country in blood? On the other hand, were not a Greene and a Mifflin furnished from the society of the Quakers?

In short, I rejoice to say that our cause was not carried on by fanaticism or religious zeal, but a generous struggle for the rights of human nature. Then why all this abuse of this particular sect, without discrimination? Can any solid argument against the resolution on the table, arise from a conduct of this kind.---I am at a loss to know what other argument has been used to shew the impropriety of the resolution before you. It goes to declare the power of Congress to prohibit foreigners from fitting out vessels in our ports, to supply foreigners with slaves from Africa. For my part, I think it a prudent, a humane, and a constitutional resolution. It will render further interference on this subject, perhaps, unnecessary, when it is known that the power of Congress extends to remedy the evil. They will hardly venture to risk a voyage that may be ruined before its being finished.

The gentleman last up (Mr. Smith) said that it was now acknowledged, that one of the memorials had asked something contrary to the Constitution. I have never acknowledged this. The language is, that Congress would go to "the very verge of the Constitution" to accomplish the business; but there is no request to exceed it.

The character of the celebrated signer of the last memorial (Dr. Franklin) has been touched upon.—The firmness of his mind has been suspected. An ingenious parable of his has been read to the committee, but its application totally mistaken. If the Supreme Being has borne with the unhappy subjects of our consideration, not for one hundred, but for thousands of years, in their own native land—has provided them with climate, soil, and social comforts, in which they rejoice—must we be discontented, and suppose, by adding to their misery, we can add to their happiness?

On the whole, Sir, I have heard nothing to convince me of the impropriety of the present resolution. I shall therefore vote against striking it out.

PARIS, May 31.

*NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE,*

MAY 9.

A Remarkable address was presented to the National Assembly, from the women of Aulnay, in Poiton, which province has ever been distinguished for the fervor of its zeal for the country: Unwilling to continue idle spectators of the success of the national energy, they have assembled under the name of National Amazons, and have taken the civic oath upon the altar before the Magistrates.

In the question, whether it should be in the power of the King to refuse his consent to the admission of judges elected by the people, it was decided almost unanimously, that the King could not refuse his assent. It was also decided, that the King should have the power of choosing his Attorney-General.

The question was then put, whether the electors should present more than one candidate to the King for his choice. This was carried in the negative, by a majority of 503, against 450.

The Assembly agreed to several resolutions, to render weights and measures uniform, one of which is, to request the King of France to write to the King of Great-Britain, intreating that he will lay the matter before Parliament, and recommend to them to adopt a general plan with the National Assembly for this important object; and that the commissioners from the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and the Royal Society of London, shall meet at a proper place, to determine the length of the pendulum, and the proper weights and measures.

The National Assembly received numberless letters from persons formerly belonging to religious orders, imploring the interference of the laws to protect them from their superiors, who with a criminal perseverance, continue to oppose their enjoyment of liberty by measures the most odious, and to resist the decrees of that august Assembly. These letters state, that the clergy are continually endeavouring to excite terrors in the minds of their penitents, to warp their consciences; "I will give you no absolution," say they, "till you have laid down the arms which you have taken up against your King." Thus a dangerous set of men endeavour, by every means, to revenge the destruction of their idols, ambition and avarice.

*ay* 14. The Abbe Gouttes, curate of Anguillere, quitting the President's chair, which he filled with great respectability, addressed the National Assembly in a modest speech, in which he said—"Gentlemen, you have, by electing me to this high office, destroyed the insinuations that have been propagated against you by bad men, that you despised the ministers of your holy religion.

"A very erroneous opinion has been industriously disseminated among the people, that, by stripping our rich ministers of religion, of their property, of which, in general, they made a very bad use, you meant to assault and destroy religion, as if religion was not to be supported without riches; as if it was in the power of man to destroy that religion which has been established by Providence, notwithstanding the opposition of men and their passions, and even the efforts of hell itself; as if purity, morality and virtue in its ministers, have not been the only means employed by the Almighty in its establishment, and the only method by which it can flourish and be respected.

"But the more the real opinions of the Assembly are known, the more these vague and ill-founded reports lose their credit with the people."

This speech was received with great applause by the Assembly, and ordered to be entered on the records.

*May* 17. On this evening came on the much expected question—

"Whether the nation should delegate the power of making peace or war to any person but themselves?"

M. de Leuis supported this, and proposed the following queries in support of his Thesis:

1st. "Shall not the National Assembly refuse attacking the liberty of any other nation, but shall it not, as resolutely, resist any attack upon its own?

2d. "Shall the executive power be charged with the defence of the kingdom only; and how are ministers in that case to be responsible?

3d. "Who shall determine when peace ought to be made, and on what terms?

4th. "Whether the alliances formed under the old form of government should not be observed?—And, finally—"To whom shall belong the right of making treaties of commerce?"

Various members spoke: But the speech of M. C. de Lameth was received with the most flattering marks of applause. He said, "That to place the lives, the liberties, and the happiness of twenty-four millions of men on the pleasure of the nod of one, was absolute insanity: What King had not abused it? Call back to your view the great Henry IV. the model of Kings! Even he embroiled Europe for the Princess de Conde! For his part he respected Kings, but he respected the people still more! And he was convinced, if the King of France was now permitted to embroil his country in a war, the crisis of the constitution was gone for ever.

The debate was adjourned to another day.

*May* 24. This day the Count de Mirabeau proposed to the National Assembly an amendment of one of the articles of the decree on the rights of making peace and war, viz. "That no treaties that should at any time be entered into with foreign powers, whether of commerce or alliance, should be valid, until ratified by the National Assembly." This amendment was agreed to. He then proposed an additional article, viz. "That all treaties or covenants, that have been entered into with foreign powers in the King's name, down to the present time, shall be examined by a special committee, chosen by the Assembly, who shall, previous to the end of the present session, make report thereon, to the end that the Assembly may determine which of them ought to be ratified, and to what extent they ought to continue in force." This article, meeting with general disapprobation, M. de Mirabeau consented to withdraw it, and the question was adjourned.

## LONDON, May 17.

WAR—What a very fine thing *war* is, and how much we have paid for the *honour* and *glory* of the *thing*, will appear from what follows:

Expences of the several wars of Great-Britain since the revolution.

| War during the reign of | |
|---|---|
| King William, | £. 30,447,382 |
| Queen Anne, | 43,360,003 |
| George I. | 6,048,267 |
| begun in 1739, | 16,418,689 |
| begun in 1776, | 111,271,996 |
| American, | 139,171,876 |
| Late armament | 311,385 |

In all, the small sum of *Three hundred and seventy-seven millions, twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and ninety-eight pounds sterling.* In consequence of war we are now paying taxes to the amount of several millions annually, and the estates and property of the nation mortgaged probably for ever! Add to this the many millions of men who have been killed or wounded, the numberless widows and orphans it has been the cause of, and the fine countries it has ravaged and desolated! the trade, commerce, and manufactures it has ruined, and finally, the famine, the pestilence, and diseases it has brought on mankind!

## NEW-LONDON, July 21.

On Sunday 11th of July 1790, a small two mast boat off Sheldon's shoals, up Connecticut river about 26 miles, upset, on board of which were two men, who were very *fortunately* drowned as the boat sunk, since which the boat and two men were taken up. It appears that James Harker, of New-York, is one, supposed to be the man that married a wife in New-Lon[illegible] and moved to New-York; there were found on [illegible]d among the ballast, 10 or 12 large keys fitted [illegible]ore locks of different kinds.

## NEW-YORK, July 28.

Died, on the 25th instant, at his seat near Elizabeth-Town, his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq. Governor of the state of New-Jersey: A station which he held with distinguished honour to himself, and advantage to the state, from the first year of the revolution. In his death America sustains the loss of one of her most distinguished patriots; and the republic of letters a very brilliant ornament. Born and educated in this country, his whole life was a constant succession of services to promote its best interests, and in every public department he discharged his duty with great ability, and the most conscientious integrity. His amiable family, the state, and the public at large, have to regret the removal of so much worth and virtue out of life.

## WINCHESTER, July 28.

On Saturday night last was committed to prison, Mr. James Medlicott, of this town, for killing a man, as has been determined by the *Cororner's Inquest.* The deceased, we are told, was a man of a troublesome character, and had made frequent attempts to murder his wife—and in this instance, we believe, it was in her protection that Medlicott stepped forward, when the other fell a victim to the violence of his hand.

On Sunday last John Farrell and Thomas Regan, having some words, at a place called the Chapel-Green, in Frederick County, they proceeded to blows, when the latter drew a knife out of his pocket, and cut his antagonist across the belly, in a shocking manner. A surgeon was sent for, who sewed up the wound, and we understand Farrell is in a fair way of recovery. Regan is, nevertheless, committed to prison, in this town, for said offence.

In addition to the accounts already published, of the improvements in the navigation in the waters of Patowmack, we are informed by a correspondent, that there have been several boats up the South Branch of said river last spring, which took down a large quantity of pig-iron, made at Mr. John Bishop's furnace on said branch, as well as a considerable quantity of wheat, and other produce sent by that neighbourhood. It is said the navigation is now very practicable, and with little expence can be made safe, commodious and profitable. In consequence of the above, salt has fallen in price 25 per cent. in the upper counties.

## EASTON, *(Maryland)* July 20.

*Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of well-known talents, and great observation, now in England, to his friend on this shore, dated April 29th, 1790.*

"THE reputation of those who compose and administer our national government, begins to make a deep impression on the European public opinion, and the particular circumstances in which the northern powers of Europe are now involved by the intemperate ambition of the court of Berlin, cannot fail to replenish the coffers both of our fellow-citizens and congress.

"I inclose you a paper which contains a genuine outline of a treaty which renders a war between the two empires and the parties to that treaty inevitable. I regret, as every human being should, such an effusion of blood as must ensue from the conflict of armies whose aggregate numbers may be fairly estimated at two millions of men.

"However, as my regret, or yours, will be of little avail in assuaging the belligerent storm, I wish to insinuate that our countrymen ought to prevent the calamity of a scarcity of bread among these warriors, by growing as much wheat as their cultivated fields will produce—famine ought not to be superadded to the horrors of war in the old world, when we can command plenty, and fructify the new.

"In a word, earnestly exhort your countrymen to spurn the cultivation of tobacco, and raise wheat, without limit and delay."

## ALEXANDRIA, August 5.

On Monday the 26th ult. the momentous question of *the* ASSUMPTION *of the* STATE DEBTS, by the United States, was determined in the House of Representatives by a majority of 6—Ayes 34, Noes 28.

*Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a Gentleman in this Town, 28th of July* 1790.

"The assumption of the State debts had so many friends, that it appeared impracticable to go on with the government without it in some shape or other—I was therefore among those who agreed to it under certain modifications, which have either removed, or greatly lessened, my original objections—the State or Virginia in particular will not be injured; the sum assumed for her, 3,500,000 dollars, is more than her proportion of the whole sum 21,000,000—And if her creditors should not subscribe to the continental loan, the interest will be paid into her treasury—A bill has passed which I hope will prove effectual for the settlement of accounts soon after, or perhaps before, the assumption shall begin to operate—if inequalities appear in the sums assumed, it may then be remedied."

Ignatius Palyart, Esq; has been appointed by her Most Faithful Majesty, Consul-General from the court of Lisbon to the United States of America.

Since our last, arrived here the Brig Nautilus, Capt. Bothet, in 67 days from Havre-de-Grace. In her came Passengers one hundred and one French Emigrants. Among these are the Marquis de Marnisia, the Viscount, his son, the Viscount de Malartic, and several other characters of distinction.

A letter from Lisbon, received at Philadelphia, dated the 5th of June, says "a war between Spain and England seems now more and more probable."

Quere, says a correspondent, if *Mediterranean Passes* are at this moment in so great demand on the Royal Exchange of London as *American Registers?*

"Died, at Stratford, in Westmoreland County, "the 28th Ultimo, GREENE LEE, youngest Son of "Col. HENRY LEE.

"The Colonel's admiration of the *illustrious* "*Greene* is well known—

"It was this officer, who, in the South-Carolina "Campaign, emphatically stiled General *Greene* the "AMERICAN MARCELLUS."

DIED—Mr. WILLIAM PAGE, of this Town.

## Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE-LIST.

ARRIVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Charlotte, Lambert, from | Barcelona. |
| Brig Nautilus, Othet, | Havre-de-Grace. |
| Sloop Sally, Hale, | New-York. |

SAILED.

Schooner Friendship, Stow, for the West-Indies.

## RESIDENCE BILL.

*House of Representatives of the United States, July* 20, 1790.

Mr. Vining called up Mr. Bloodworth's motion respecting a suspension of the residence bill; but Mr. Gerry, Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. Bloodworth, opposed Mr. Vining, as they alledged that he had taken an opportunity to call up the business at an unfavourable moment for the mover, who had not yet prepared himself properly to support it. In fact, Mr. Gerry said that Mr. Vining's conduct upon this occasion was exactly similar to that of a member seconding a motion for the purpose of voting against it.

Mr. Vining argued to the point of order, and the Speaker having decided this, Mr. Steele moved that his colleague have leave to withdraw his motion, which was done accordingly; so that Mr. Bloodworth has now an opportunity of renewing it when he pleases; but had the motion been allowed to remain in possession of the House, the enemies thereto could have called it up at any time when they might suppose themselves sure of defeating it.

## A HINT.

THE Manager of the Alexandria Theatre is desired to take notice that it will not, in future, be safe for him, or any of his Performers, to insult the audience by the audacious liberties they have heretofore taken of making additions of their own, of the most infamous kind, to the entertainment given out for the night. Indeed, we are against additions of any kind. We rather recommend it to the Manager and the rest, if they feel themselves surcharged with wit and humour, to vent it all in a play of their own Composition. In that case we should have nothing to complain of, but should attend the Theatre at our peril. What we now complain of is the *paying* for *Moliere's*, or *Fielding's* Miser, Mock-Doctor, &c. and being *served* with the Miser of Mr. M——, and the Mock Doctor of Mr. L——. This we should have thought a gross imposition, even though the alterations had not been of such a kind as we cannot reflect upon without indignation. We conceive that the audience have a right to the Entertainment *verbatim*, as expressed in the Play-Bill; and that, if any additions to, or alterations of, the words of the author be intended, they ought to be advertised of them: As thus "To-morrow Evening will be presented Mr. *Cumberland's* celebrated Comedy of The West-Indian, *as altered, and added to, by Mr. L——.*"

After what has been said, the Manager may, perhaps, be surprized that the audience did not testify their displeasure by *hissing.* But we wish him to conceive that hissing is a chastisment by much too mild for an offence so flagrant. That token of disapprobation we reserve for Performers who neglect to get their parts, for bad acting, where better might be expected, and for failures, where the head, perhaps, is more in fault than the heart. For palpable violations of decency, and other insults, the evidences of our wrath are more solid and substantial. If, after this admonition, we shall again be insulted, the Delinquents will, *feelingly*, confess the force of this distinction. They shall find there are such things as ORANGES, EGGS, HARD APPLES, and other missile instruments of vengeance.

*A great number of insulted Citizens.*

P. S. Instead of offending by the monstrous additions complained of, it would better become the Manager to *suppress* those indelicate passages which are *really* to be found in too many of the English Comedies. This we have known to be often done by Players of at least equal respectability. Then, indeed, might the Stage be, what it was meant to be, a School of Morality. We are sorry to say that Mr. Mr. M——'s is a School of *Immorality.*

*August* 2, 1790.

## FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.

### *HUSBANDRY.*

THE caution republished in the Easton Herald, is important; and it directly concerns the discretion of writers of experiments. But there is also a caution for farmers—a maxim ever to be observed; that they *relinquish not present practices for others, however promising, until by experiment, in small, the new proves to be preferable for the circumstances of their own soil.*—And it is adviseable that spirited farmers make small experiments, *for themselves*, of

such promiſing improvements or diſcoveries as occur. Suppoſe you are aſſured that others have improved their ſoil, and increaſed their crops, by trench or deep ploughing, ſix to twelve or fourteen inches; you are not therefore to ruſh into the practice on an entire field, until you have experienced the good effects of it, in a ſmall trial of a few ſhort lands or corn-rows, on your own particular ſoil. Such ſmall trials the farmer is entreated not to neglect; for no man can properly aſſert that trench-ploughing would be better or worſe than ploughing the common depth, *in his particular ſoil*, until he has made the trial; and yet it is certain, that trench-ploughing has aſtoniſhingly improved ſome ſoils. I fluſhed up a paſture field, in the fall, in the uſual way, except a few corn-rows breadth, which were ploughed ten to twelve inches deep. The whole field was the next year in Indian corn, and in every particular tilled alike. The ſlip proved to be worſe than the ground on either ſide: The corn, the following crop in wheat, and the after-paſture were all worſe on that ſlip, and ſo the paſture continues, after four years.—On the other hand, at a full mile from this field, with ſpades I trenched a piece of ground, a different ſoil, about eight ſquare perches, twenty to twenty-four inches deep. The upper ſoil was thrown into the trench, and then covered with a yellowiſh clay from the bottom. When finiſhed, the plat appeared to be a dead unproductive clay. This was in the fall. The ſpring following, melons were planted in it—which grew ſtrong, and continued of a healthy green colour, long after melons, at the ſame time planted near the plat in a good ſoil. A like effect was produced ſome years before, in a garden fifty miles from the ſaid deep ploughed and trenched grounds. Having planted a melon-ground of a good ſoil, the gardener was ordered to knock off the peaked tops of a number of ſmall hillocs of a yellowiſh clay, which had been dropped from wheelbarrows, and were the contents of a piece of ground dug for a cellar, about eighteen months before. Theſe were then planted with the remaining ſeed, and yielded a good crop; when the vines in the melon ground, being burned up or deſtroyed by vermin, ſcarcely gave any fruit.

When corn is ſteeped in dung and ſaltpetre, it grows better, ſays Dr. Home: And he adds—"It is a fact, long obſerved, that grain vegetates ſtronger, quicker, and is leſs ſubject to blight and mildew (ruſt) if it has been ſteeped in liquors with ſalt and oil, ſuch as ſea-water, ſtale urine, &c." But, notwithſtanding what Dr. Home and others, from the powers of fancy, are led to call facts, and that ſteeps were in uſe among the Romans, yet the general opinion among farmers in Europe is, that no *nouriſhment* can be given to young plants by ſteeping the ſeeds from whence they ſprang; and, in general, ſteeps at this time are but little regarded by them. The ſmearing of Indian corn with tar, of which I have heard, is not a ſteeping; but it may anſwer the purpoſe of defeating birds diſpoſed to pull up young ſprouted corn.

Amidſt the contradictory opinions of European farmers, it may be worth the while of our farmers to make ſome ſmall, but repeated trials of ſteeps, as we can only infer, from what is ſaid of them in Europe, that ſome have failed, and that others have ſucceeded, yet without having diſcovered the circumſtances eſſential for aſſuring ſucceſs. Too ſtrong of cauſtic ſalts—too long in ſteep—too wet or too dry—too hot or too cold a ſeaſon, may injure the vegetating energy of the ſteeped ſeed.

Reſpecting nitre, when applied as a manure to ſoil, we may obſerve, as of ſea-ſalt, that the *quantity* applied, the ſeaſon when applied, and the *ſtate* and *quality of the ſoil*, are particulars which incline it to become a manure or a poiſon to the land. Three to ſix buſhels of ſea-ſalt are ſaid to be a manure to ſome ſoils, if applied in autumn or winter; but if the quantity is exceſſive, it oppoſes vegetation, as does nitre alſo, and every other ſalt, when it is in exceſs.

*Nieuentyte* ſays, that nitre is eſſential to a fruitfulneſs of the earth; but that yet, without *ſunſhine*, it is the reverſe. Seeds ſoaked in a ſolution of *nitre*, he adds, gave extraordinary purſlain: But in May, a froſt, which touched not unſoaked purſlain, killed many plants which were from ſeeds ſoaked in a ſolution of nitre.

T. C. D.

## ANECDOTES.

A CERTAIN Mr. *Adams* had for ſome time paid his addreſſes to Miſs B. and began to entertain hopes of marrying her; but being abſent on a journey about three weeks, on his return home, was informed that a Mr. *Read* had paid her ſeveral viſits—Mr. *Adams* immediately waited on Miſs B. and humourouſly told her, that he underſtood ſhe had been learning to *read* in his abſence, and wiſhed to know what progreſs ſhe had made; ſhe facetiouſly replied, ſhe had ſucceeded as well as ſhe could wiſh, for in three weeks ſhe had got as far as *Adams'* fall.

ALL men would be thought wiſe. They take various methods to convince the world that they are ſo. Some endeavour to obain the reputation of wiſe men, by profeſſing themſelves to be fools. Thus it is ſtoried of a former Preſident of Harvard College. He laid it down to his pupils as a maxim, that the more any one in fact knew, the leſs opinion he would have of his own abilities; and that he muſt be a very wiſe man indeed, who was ſenſible that he knew nothing. After advancing his rules, and deſcanting floridly upon them, he concluded by obſerving, that he, *in his own opinion*, was not two removes from an idiot. *To this laſt aſſertion the pupils all conſented.*

☞ *More than Twelve Months having elapſed ſince the Publication of the firſt Number of this Paper, the Editors reſpectfully ſolicit their Subſcribers to pay up their reſpective Arrears. A Compliance with this Requeſt will enable the Editors to carry into effect the Deſign they have long entertained of enlarging the Size of their Paper, and, by procuring a ſmaller Letter, conſiderably encreaſing it's Contents—and this without any additional Expenſe to the Subſcribers.*

*Payments will be received, at Norfolk, by Mr.* John Brent--*at Richmond, by* Benjamin Harriſon, jun. *Eſq.*---*at Frederickſburg, by* William Fitzhugh, *Eſq.*--*at Dumfries, by* Richard M. Scott, *Eſq.*—*at Colcheſter, by Col.* Wagener—*at Leeſburg, by* Thomas Swan, *Eſq.*—*at Middleburg, by* William H. Powell, *Eſq.*—*at Annapolis, by* John Kilty, *Eſq.*—*at Bladenſburg, by Mr.* John Campbell—*at George-Town, by Col.* Foreſt---*at Upper-Marlborough, by* William Kilty, *Eſq.*—*at Piſcataway, by* Thomas Clagett, *Eſq.*—*at Portobacco, by* Henry Barnes, *Eſq.*—*and at Chaptico, by* Hanſon Briſcoe, *Eſq.*

# *Public Sales.*

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

## *Wet and Dry Goods.*

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

*Alexandria, Auguſt* 5, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly belonging to *John Dowdall*, but now to the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 200 acres; one half of which is cleared, and under fence, with a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn or tobacco-houſe, a ſtable, and ſeveral other out-houſes; a large orchard, conſiſting of apple, peach, cherry and damſin trees; on which there is a mill-ſeat, ſituated on the road to the Little Falls, and about five miles from Alexandria, on which there are ſeveral hands, ſix horſes, two cows, two ploughs, a waggon, a cart, and a variety of ſmall ſtock. The hands and ſmall ſtock may go, or not, with the plantation, juſt as the purchaſer chooſes.

If the above plantation is not immediately ſold, an overſeer will be wanted, who muſt be well qualified for ſuch a charge, and be honeſt, ſober and induſtrious, and immediately take charge, as part of the land is laying out for a crop of wheat.

Alſo for ſale, or to be rented,

Several LOTS in the Town of Alexandria, ſituated on ſeveral ſtreets.—Alſo for ſale, a TRACT of LAND, about five miles from Town, on the road to Newgate, containing about 200 acres, moſtly woodland.—For terms apply to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Auguſt 5, 1790.

## *John Murray & Co.*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few hogſheads and barrels of firſt quality of muſcovado ſugar; loaf ditto; Jamaica, Grenada and New-England rum; cotton and flax in ſmall and large bales: beſt velvet corks; pepper; pimento; ginger; indigo; Teneriffe and Port wine; beef; pork; herrings and ſhad in barrels; nails of all ſizes, from 2d to 7 inch ſpikes; whalebone; white lead in oil; tallow and ſpermaceti candles; wool and cotton cards, aſſorted in boxes; ſheet-lead and gunpowder; white and brown ſoap; roll-brimſtone; copperas; alum; madder; Braziletto; Ruſſia ſheetings and canvas; cordage of all ſizes; Iriſh and American linens; German and bliſtered ſteel; coffee; chocolate; writing and wrapping paper; mahogany plank; pine do. and ſcantling.

Alexandria, Aug. 5, 1790.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the Alexandria Lottery for paving the Streets, which was to have commenced on the firſt Monday in Auguſt inſtant, the Truſtees are under the unavoidable neceſſity of poſtponing until the third Monday in November enſuing, being the Fairfax Quarter-Seſſion Court-Day, at which time the drawing will poſitively take place; and the Truſtees are enjoined to make up their accounts of the ſales of tickets, and render the ſame to the Treaſurer previous to that day.---A committee is likewiſe appointed to get in readineſs the neceſſary apparatus for drawing, ſo that it may, without fail, commence on the ſaid third Monday in November next.

Aug. 5, 1790.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from my plantation in Prince-William County, Virginia, near the Red Houſe, on the 26th of April laſt, *a large dark ſorrel Horſe-Gelding*, about 16 hands high, and about 9 years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and ſeveral white ſpots on his back, ſome of which are pretty large; trots hard, paces and canters tolerably, but frequently drags his hind feet, which are alſo very large, has a large head, was ſhod before when he went off.—Whoever takes up the ſaid Gelding, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges.

Aug. 5, 1790. JANE CAMPBELL.

☞ *Anderſon's genuine Scots Pills to be had at the Printing-Office.*

# *Patowmack Lands*

FOR SALE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reſurvey | on Dogwood plains, | 263¼ |
| Do. | on Walnut Level, | 255 |
| Do. | on Horſelick, | 302¼ |
| Do. | on Sugar Bottom, | 360½ |
| | | 1181 acres. |

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and ſituated in Waſhington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern. Contiguous to theſe lands are ſmall mountains, which muſt forever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderably above this property. They will be ſold either for Caſh, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

## *Indian Corn for Sale.*

ABOUT 2000 Buſhels, of very fine Quality; about 1600 Buſhels of which are now lying in the Warehouſe on Adam's Wharf.---For Terms apply to ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

Alexandria, Aug. 5, 1790.

☞ CASH

Given for any Quantity of

## *TALLOW,*

By BRYAN HAMPSON.

Alexandria, Aug. 5, 1790.

## *Female Education.*

THE Rev. JAMES MUIR, A. M. propoſes opening an Academy for the inſtruction of young Ladies. The cultivation of the mind is immediately in view—Grammar and Compoſition; Reading and writing; Geography and Arithmetic; Hiſtory, and the eaſier principles of Moral Philoſophy, and Aſtronomy, ſhall claim the attention. Little is promiſed. The ſcheme, when executed, muſt ſpeak for itſelf. Much, in the mean time, muſt be taken on credit. If the ſcheme ſucceeds, a perſon ſhall be engaged capable of teaching the branches *peculiar* to the Female Education.—The terms are *One Guinea* per quarter. The number not to exceed twenty. An early day ſhall be named for opening this academy, after ſuch a number offer as are ſufficient to give it countenance.

*Alexandria, Auguſt* 5, 1790.

MONDAY laſt, the 2d inſt. having been the day appointed by law for the annual General Meeting of the *Patowmack Company*, on which day a ſufficient number of the members did not appear to form a Board---the members then preſent did, therefore, in purſuance of the directions of the law in that caſe made and provided, adjourn to meet again at Mr. *John Wiſe's* Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 24th inſt. at which time and place all the members are earneſtly requeſted to attend, as important buſineſs will come before them.

JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec'ry.

Alexandria, Aug. 3, 1790.

## MUSIC.

MR. KALANDRIN reſpectfully informs the Public that he purpoſes to remain in Alexandria, and to devote his talents to the ſervice of all young Gentlemen who wiſh to learn to play on the *Violin* by Note. He will give leſſons either at his lodgings, or wait upon the Gentlemen at their own houſes. He will alſo teach young Ladies and Gentlemen to ſpeak *French grammatically*. A line addreſſed to him at Mrs. *Bouner's*, near the Play-Houſe, will be immediately attended to.

Alexandria, Aug. 5, 1790.

*Maryland, Prince-George's County, July* 29, 1790.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, *a tall likely black Negro Woman*, who has a child about three months old, and ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is very bare of cloaths, and appears to have been whipped, by the many marks on her back. She pretends to be a free woman, and ſays ſhe came from the ſtate of North-Carolina. She was ſome time in this County before ſhe was taken up; and a Negro Man, who pretended to be her huſband, was with her, but made his eſcape as ſoon as he found ſhe was taken. The owner (if any) is requeſted to pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for her priſon fees in ſix weeks from this date.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

## POET's CORNER.

### LINES

*Written at a Country Seat near Philadelphia, on seeing crouds paſſing to the ſo juſtly celebrated* GARDEN *of Meſſieurs* GRAYS.

HOW blythe and how jocund to ſee the folks paſs,
While pleaſure the multitude ſways!
The ſober old matron and ſprightly young laſs
All bound for the garden of Grays.

The merchant from care, and the ſailor from ſea,
The beau from his balls and his plays,
The doctor, the lawyer, the ſtrait-lac'd and free,
All fly to the garden of Grays.

How various ſoe'er the degrees that divide,
In this but one principle ſways,
All love their own Schuylkill's romantick ſoft tide,
And pay their devotion at Grays.

In truth, what delight can with Nature's compare,
When ſhe the ſweet paſtime purveys,
When water and woodlands, and verdure and air,
Invite to the garden of Grays?

Nor only is Nature's rich feaſt here ſupplied,
Art yields too her muſical lays,
And each ſeems diſpos'd to excel in the pride
Of decking the garden of Grays.

What beautiful flowrets, what arbours ſo gay,
What rocks and what walks here amaze,
What water falls die in ſoft murmurs away,
What lights fill the garden of Grays!

An emblem of concord amid all the ſtates,
The Union her colours diſplays,
Illumin'd ſhe ſhines, while her ſplendour elates
The crowds in the garden of Grays.

Then haſte here ye rulers ſo wiſe and ſublime,
Whoſe laws every nation ſhall praiſe,
Behold here with rapture the progreſs of time,
From wigwams—the garden of Grays.

And thou, noble Chieftain, whoſe valour in arms
For ever ſhall crown thee with bays,
Deſcend for a moment, and view all the charms
Prepar'd for thy landing at Grays.

The branches that wave, or the lights as they ſhine,
The ſtream as meand'ring it ſtrays,
Shall fill thee with tranſports deſervedly thine,
Who ſav'd even the garden of Grays.

For what were theſe gardens, that now ſo delight
The muſe who their beauty ſurveys,
But that freedom, the fruit of thy virtues ſo bright,
Still ſmiles on the garden of Grays?

Oh! long may her bleſſings theſe regions attire,
And long be reſounded their praiſe,
Till bards ſhall ariſe of more ſtrength or more fire,
To pay worthier homage to Grays!

S.

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*The ADDRESS of the Convention of South-Carolina, preſented by the Senators and Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives from that State.*

*To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.*

SIR,

WE, the people of the State of South-Carolina, now met and ſitting in Convention, beg leave to addreſs you, and to embrace this firſt opportunity which has been afforded us of congratulating you on the high and important ſtation of Preſident of the United States. Such, Sir, has been the impreſſion made upon the public mind by a due ſenſe of your eminent ſervices, and ſuch the affection of a nation, whoſe deareſt rights you have defended, that one wiſh pervaded the whole continent of placing you at the head of the Federal Republic, and of enjoying, under your protection, as our firſt magiſtrate, the bleſſings of that free government, for the attainment of which we are ſo much indebted to your exertions as our General. The promiſes of your earlier life, Sir, had prepared your fellow-citizens for your acceptance of the military command in 1775; when dangers and difficulties ſurrounded us on all ſides, and the proſpect was dark and gloomy; but they muſt ever remember with gratitude and admiration the wiſdom and energy of that ſyſtem which could induce men, accuſtomed to the moſt perfect equality, to ſubmit to the rigorous duties of a camp, and thus convert the tumultuary array of an undiſciplined yeomanry into a permanent force, capable of making head againſt the veteran army of our enemies. With ſimilar ſentiments do they call to mind the efforts of that heroic fortitude, which deſpaired not in the worſt of times, but roſe ſuperior to every misfortune, infuſing new ſpirit into the boſoms of an unfortunate army, and animating them by the force of example to undergo the ſevereſt toil with alacrity, and to endure with perſeverance the moſt accumulated diſtreſs.

It was the will of an all-wiſe Providence, that the great objects we were contending for ſhould not be attained without ſome difficulty, and that we ſhould be taught to obſerve and to value the virtues which ſpring up in adverſity; but the time of our ſevere trial was at length terminated—the cloud which had hovered over us ſo long was at length diſpelled, and the ſun of American glory appeared in its full ſplendour. To have borne this change of fortune with equanimity, to have employed the laſt hours of command in reconciling our gallant ſoldiers to a diſappointment which their long ſufferings during the war had but ill prepared them for; and having checked the rage of civil diſcord in its infancy, to have reſigned all power, and cheerfully deſcended into the walks of private life, are circumſtances that muſt forever illumine the page of hiſtory, and which, as they can never be effaced from our remembrance, ſo we truſt they will be deeply engraven upon the minds of our poſterity.

To tranſmit to that poſterity the ſpirit of a free conſtitution in its native purity, is the hope which animates us all; we hope alſo, that they will learn from us to cheriſh every grateful ſentiment towards you, Sir, and that they will be proud, as we are, to participate individually in the honour which America may ſo juſtly claim to herſelf, of having produced a citizen, whoſe love of glory was devoid of ambition, whoſe view embraced no objects but the freedom and the happineſs of his countrymen; whoſe entegrity was equal to their moſt unbounded confidence, and who, combining the prudence of retreat, with all the active valour of attack, was at once the ſhield and the ſword of his native country. The tranquility of retirement after the dangers of war and the fatigues of public life, is one of thoſe rewards which exalted merit ſeems ever entitled to, but which your fellow-citizens were conſtrained to deny you. Independence had been eſtabliſhed, but the arduous taſk of internal legiſlation ſtill remained, and the United States were yet to eſtabliſh upon the firmeſt baſis that ſtation amongſt the nations of the earth, which they had of right aſſumed. Called upon for this ſacred purpoſe, you have liſtened, Sir, to the voice of your country—you have given a further proof of your never-failing attachment to her intereſts, and we can only hope, in the warmeſt wiſhes which we form for the good of the public weal, that your adminiſtration in the office of Preſident of the United States may be as proſperous as your acceptance of it has been honourable and patriotic.

We will not, Sir, by thus giving way to the effuſions of our hearts, any longer intrude upon that time which is devoted to the general good, but conclude with offering up our prayers to the great Father of the Univerſe, that he may be pleaſed to ſhed his influence over all your councils, and that, having ſaved your country and given an awful leſſon to all mankind, you may finally, in the fulneſs of your years, cloſe the long glories of an illuſtrious life, not only with the conſciouſneſs of having deſerved, but with the comfort and ſatisfaction of having received, every proof of reſpect and eſteem from the heartfelt gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

*By the unanimous voice of the Convention,*
CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Preſident.*
*Columbia, May* 31, 1790.

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*The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.*

*To the People of the State of South Carolina.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE congratulatory addreſs of the People of the State of South-Carolina on my election to the office of Preſident of the United States, expreſſed in ſuch forcible and endearing terms, affects me with the livelieſt emotions of ſatisfaction, and induces me to requeſt their acceptance of my ſincereſt acknowledgments.

Flattering as it muſt have been to me to find the extraordinary unanimity of the people of the United States, in placing me at the head of their federal republic, I am ſtill more pleaſed with the recollection of the manly conduct on their part, which, in the iſſue of an arduous ſtruggle, put them in a condition to enjoy the bleſſings of a free government. It was owing to their ſteady and ſtrenuous ſupport, with the ſmiles of a gracious Providence, that I did not ſink under the oppreſſion I felt from a diffidence in my abilities to conduct their military operations. It was a diſtreſſing conſideration, that ſo good a cauſe might be endangered by a ſingle falſe ſtep on the part of their General. But in ſuch a cauſe, although ſurrounded with difficulties and dangers on every ſide, and in the midſt of dark and gloomy proſpects, it would have argued the moſt infamous puſillanimity to have deſpaired of the commonwealth. Seconded by ſuch a body of Yeomanry as repaired to the ſtandard of Liberty, fighting in their own native land, fighting for all that free-men hold dear, and whoſe docility ſoon ſupplied the place of diſcipline, it was ſcarcely in human nature, under its worſt character, to have abandoned them in their misfortunes; nor is it for me to claim any ſingular title to merit, for having ſhared in a common danger, and triumphed with them, after a ſeries of the ſevereſt toil and moſt accumulated diſtreſs, over a formidable foe.

The value of liberty was thus enhanced in our eſtimation by the difficulty of its attainment; and the worth of characters appreciated by the trial of adverſity. The tempeſt of war having at length been ſucceeded by the ſunſhine of peace, our citizen-ſoldiers impreſſed an uſeful leſſon of patriotiſm on mankind, by nobly returning, with impaired conſtitutions and unſatisfied claims, after ſuch long ſufferings and ſevere diſappointments, to their former occupations. Poſterity, as well as the preſent age, will doubtleſs regard, with admiration and gratitude, the patience, perſeverance and valour which atchieved our revolution; they will cheriſh the remembrance of virtues which had but few parallels in former times, and which will add new luſtre to the moſt ſplendid page of hiſtory.

If there be for me any peculiarly juſt ſubject of exultation, (and with honeſt pride I avow the fact,) it is in being the citizen of a country, whoſe inhabitants were ſo enlightened and diſintereſted as to ſacrifice local prejudices and temporary ſyſtems for the ſake of rendering ſecure and permanent that Independency which had been the price of ſo much treaſure and blood. Animated with a hope of tranſmitting to poſterity the ſpirit of a free conſtitution in its native purity, they have, ſince the concluſion of the war, evinced the rectitude of their principles, as well as proved themſelves by their practice, worthy of their ſucceſſes.

For myſelf, notwithſtanding my former intentions and declarations, I could not heſitate to return to public life, when, from all the circumſtances within my knowledge, I had collected it to be my duty, becauſe it was apparently the wiſh of a whole nation: Nor ſhall I regret the loſs of that tranquility in retirement, which my time of life and ſtate of health ſeemed, in ſome meaſure, to authoriſe and require, if I may ſtill be an inſtrument of any good to that country which has continued to aſſiſt my adminiſtration with ſuch generous and unlimited confidence.

I pray you to be perſuaded, that while I receive with great ſenſibility ſuch repeated proofs of the partiality of my fellow-citizens in my favour, I feel increaſing obligations to devote my labours unremittingly to the public ſervice; and with the benediction of the Great Father of the Univerſe on our councils, to uſe my beſt endeavours that the American people, who have of right aſſumed an independent ſtation amongſt the nations of the earth, ſhould forever remain a great, reſpectable and happy nation.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*United States, July* 3, 1790.

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*Liſt of extraordinary Relicks, ſhown with great veneration, at the Church of Dobberan, in the Dutchy of Mecklenburg, two miles from the Baltick.*

1. A ſmall quantity of flax, which the Virgin Mary had for ſpinning.
2. A bundle of hay, which the Wiſe Men of the Eaſt left behind them at Jeruſalem.
3. A bone of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jeſuits' order.
4. A piece of poor Lazarus's garment, found at *Dives*'s door.
5. A bone of St. Chriſtopher, his ſhoulder blade, and the firſt joint of his thumb.
6. A piece of linen cloth, wove by Mary's own hands.
7. A piece of the head belonging to the fiſh mentioned in Tobit.
8. The napkin which the bridegroom made uſe of at the marriage in Cana.
9. A part of Joſeph's garment, which he left in the hands of Mrs. Potiphar.
10. Part of Judas's bowels, which guſhed out as he burſt aſunder.
11. The ſciſſars with which Dalilah cut off Sampſon's hair.
12. A piece of the apron which the butcher wore, when he killed the calf upon the return of the prodigal.
13. One of the five ſmooth ſtones with which David met Goliah.
14. A branch of the tree on which Abſalom was hung by the hair.
15. The ſtone with which Zipporah circumciſed her child on the road.
16. The heads of St. Thomas, St. Paul and St. Peter, with a piece of Peter's fiſhing net.

N. B. A quill from the Angel Gabriel's wing was ſtolen a few years ſince out of the church.

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### ANECDOTE.

IN Scotland, as in other parts of the world, the clergy are a learned, pious and very uſeful order or body of men; but where is that body of men on earth which has not one covetous perſon among them?——One ſuch lately happened to caſt his eye on two or three acres of land, on which lived a poor widow woman. He went and took it over her head, by offering a larger rent.—Soon after, examining her in the kirk (where young and old are catechiſed once or twice a year) he aſked her "how many commandments are there?" "*Nine Sir,*"—"*Nine!* I thought there had been *Ten*, Janet,"—"yes, Sir, there were *Ten*; but you took away the *Tenth* when you took my twa acres over my head."

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## *Wanted to purchaſe,*

SUNDRY PLANTATIONS from 50 to 400 Acres of LAND, not exceeding fifteen miles from Alexandria—muſt have houſes and other improvements.—Addreſs to LEWIS D. HESHUYSEN, in Fairfax-Street.

THE Subſcriber would be glad to engage as an Aſſiſtant, or Book-keeper, in a Store, or to be employed as an Agent for any Gentleman. He flatters himſelf he is capable of tranſacting any buſineſs of that nature; and can be well recommended by ſome of the moſt reſpectable Characters in Prince-William County. A line addreſſed to him at Dumfries, will be immediately attended to.

July 22, 1790. LAWSON NELSON.

☞ I Give this Public Notice that whereas my former requiſition reſpecting the ſize of Flour Barrels and ſeaſoned Stuff, has not been complied with, whereby the reputation of the Flour from this Port has been injured, therefore a ſtrict compliance with the law of this ſtate, reſpecting both, will be expected, and exaction made from and after the 15th of September next.

ALEXANDER SMITH, Inſpector,
Who has for Sale
An Aſſortment of Boulting-Cloths.


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ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.

Supplement to the Virginia Gazette, &c.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1790. (No. 54.)

JUST RECEIVED,
And will be sold at the Subscriber's Store,

# Hyson and Bohea Teas,

Of an excellent Quality.
Hyson by the Chest 7s. per lb.
By Retail 9s. per do.
JAMES WILSON.

Alexandria, July 29, 1790.

High Proof

## *Grenada Rum,*

Imported in the Schooner Polly and Caroline, Capt. Otway, from Grenada, and for Sale by the Subscriber,
DAVID EASTON.

Alexandria, July 29, 1790.

## *Robinson, Sanderson & Company*

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Assortment received per the Lancaster, Capt Brown,

BRITANNIAS,
Irish Linens,
Sheetings,
Sail-Canvas, from No. 1 to 8,
Tammies & Durants,
Men's Fashionable riding Hats,
Osnaburg, coloured, stitching and Nuns' Thread,
Wool & Cotton Cards,
Hardware assorted in small Boxes,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glass,
White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
Spanish Brown } Ground in Oil,
Yellow, } Ground in Oil,
Oil in Jars,
F FF FFF Gunpowder
Gilt Trunks.

*They have also for Sale,*
LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT, which will be sold low by the Quantity,
SHERRY per the Quarter-Cask,
CLARET per the Case of 3 Dozen each,
PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality,
HERRINGS do.
TAR.

Alexandria, June 1, 1790.

# Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betsy*, Capt. *Messenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Assortment of

## GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Elqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.——The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnances, forges, &c, are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

☞ Excellent INK and INK-POWDER may be had at this Office.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

Will undoubtedly be sold on the first day of the next Winchester District Court, it being the first day of September, before the Court-House Door the in said Town, on 12 months credit,

THE LANDS belonging to the estate of *Foushee Tibbs*, deceased, lying in the Counties of Frederick and Hardy; 520 acres in the former, within 9 miles of Winchester, and 550 in the latter, and adjoining the Manor-Lands therein, and on the South Branch of Patowmack.—Also for sale a valuable HOUSE and LOT, in the Town of Dumfries, well calculated for a Tavern, as it joins the Court-House lots, and at present rents for £. 40 per annum.

WILLOUGHBY TIBBS, Executor.

Dumfries, July 21, 1790.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria. If not taken out, they will be returned as dead letters.

A. Josiah Adams; Bryan Allison; Joseph Albeshex; P—— Alger.

B. Amos Babcock; Wm. Bushby; Robert Benson; John Bryan; Jos. Brooks; Wilson Bousb; Marmaduke Beckworth; Jos. Bushby; John Barns; James Berry.

C. John Casey; Wm. Conwell; Ewd. Chapple; Ewd. Carr; James Campbell; Wm. Calley.

D. David Dungan; Hugh Dempster; Samuel Davis.

F. Miss Magdr. Fowler; James Fletcher; Capt. John Felt; Thos. Furall.

G. Richd. Gray; Gerrard Michael Grimlar; Thos. Galt; Sam. Goods; John Girvan; Rev. David Goodwell.

H. Thos. Harwart; Robt. Hay; Thos. Huddleston; John Howard; John Haigh; Charles Haleday; G. Harrow; T. Herbert.

K. Andw. Kennedy; Thos. Kendall.

L. Fielding Lewis; Jos. Larkin.

M. Richd. Morton; John Magee; Henry M'Cue; James Marwood; John M'Carty; Wm. Miller; Jas. M'Clish; Ann M'Henry.

P. John Peake; Thos. Pollard.

R. Henry Rust; Richd. Ratcliff; Jacob Reintzel; Sarah Roberts; Geo. Reardon; Benjamin Rice; Jacob Resler.

S. James Sinclair; Capt. Zebediah Story; Geo. Smith; James Stewart; Thos. Savage; Mrs. Slaughter; Wm. Shepherd; Sally Sanders; James Hood Stewart; Watkins Scott; John Sinclair, Snow Stetson; E. Swoope.

V. Robert Vincent.

W. Lilburn Williams; Mrs. Washington; Samuel Webb; James Wiley; Stephen Whitridge-Elisha Williams.

July 29, 1790.

*From the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

I HOPE I shall soon have the pleasure of congratulating my countrymen on the abolition of the absurd and troublesome custom of drinking healths at meals; for, besides the absurdity of it, it is very inconvenient and troublesome. To avoid giving offence, it is necessary to drink to every one in company; for you affront those whom you take no notice of. Unless, then, you intend to drink as many times as there are persons in company, you must include many in one draught; but how many you intend to drink to, is known only to yourself; in this case, I have often observed, that when a gentleman has begun to drink to one or two, the eyes of others are immediately upon the catch for him, as much as to say "Sir, do not forget me." But if the gentleman, having drank to half a dozen, should think fit to reserve half a dozen more for his next draught, what a balk and dissatisfaction is this to the persons reserved!

We esteem it rude to speak to a gentleman whilst he is speaking to another, or otherwise engaged—yet this rudeness and disturbance we call politeness at meals. If I drink to a gentleman, and he does not hear me, I must increase my vociferation: my nearest companions smile, but I must not give over—that looks like being ashamed of my pledge; I must bawl and bawl to their diversion, till some friendly neighbour of the gentleman is pleased to give him a jog, and inform him that Mr. Gubbins has been some time essaying to drink his health; the gentleman politely returns the compliment and begs my pardon; but I ought to beg his pardon, for the incivility is in me to disturb him, and not in him for not hearing me.

When round tables were in fashion, all the company could see each other; but the custom of drinking healths is now rendered very inconvenient at the modern long-cornered tables. For, suppose there be ten on a side, and the second would drink to the ninth, or the ninth to the second, on the same side, how are we to settle this? I hear a voice, but I cannot tell where it comes from. I must catch his eye, or he mine, to return the compliment. To reach half over the table, and shake the powder from my wig, as from a dredging-box, over a dish, or a neighbour's plate, is certainly not very agreeable. I know of no other way, therefore, but to call out, "Fall back, gentlemen, six below, or fall back, gentlemen, six above." Immediately there would follow a general suspension of hands, knives and forks, and the ceremony would be the height of politeness.

For my own part, as I would not be uncivil, but always endeavour to preserve the honour of the Gubbins family, when I call for a draught, I first duly consider the number of the company——suppose twelve besides myself—I divide the company into three sets or draughts, four in a draught; I then set the glass, tankard or pot upon the table, till I observe the first gentleman of my first draught to cast his eyes towards me, for I make it a rule never to bawl at table, lest I should thereby offend my neighbour's plate or stomach; at length the gentleman espies me—I bow to him, and he to me; I then wait for the next, and the next, and the fourth of my first set; and thus having in a few minutes despatched the preliminaries of my draught, I proceed to my work itself, which I finish in half a quarter of the time allowed for the healths.

I was lately at a feast, where I was quite out of luck, and met with a series of misfortunes. I had a nice bit of turkey on my fork, a gentleman some distance to the right of me, with rather a low voice, says, "Mr. Gubbins, your health, Sir;" I did not hear him; but just as I was going to put it to my mouth, my officious left-hand neighbour gives me a violent pull by the sleeve, and informs me that Mr. Pontoon drank my health: I, supposing the gentleman sat on that side, turned myself towards the left, made a bow, and replied, Sir, I thank you; but great was my surprise to see no Mr. Pontoon to the left: Mr. Pontoon was six off to the right. I immediately whirled me to the right about, and in my haste tossed a deep plate of soup into my right-hand neighbour's lap. You may be sure I was confounded, I asked ten thousand pardons, and determined with myself to be more upon my guard for the future. I then let my fork and bit of turkey lay upon my plate, till such time as another should have drank my health; when lo! a servant, observing my composure, takes it into his head that I had done, and whips away my plate, turkey and all, and it was with some difficulty I recovered my loss. As I always endeavoured to improve by misfortune, I reflected on the absurdity of my surprise in the one case, and of my delay in the other. As soon as I regained my turkey, I soberly put it into my mouth, when a voice comes from the other part of the table, "Mr. Gubbins, my service to you:" Unwilling to make the gentleman wait, I instantly replied, (forgetting that my bit was not half chewed, and that my teeth were not over and above good) "Sir, your servant." But oh, Messrs. Printers, the unfortunate sibilation of the letter S too soon discovered to me my bit of turkey upon my plate again; however, by good luck, it was not observed by any one but myself, my polite health-drinker, and four or five of the servants—the gentleman smiled, I blushed, and the fellows crammed their mouths with the knife-cloths. As I said before, I always endeavoured to improve by my misfortunes; and determined to be a little more expeditious in my next morsel. But oh, cruel stars! we never know when we are right, nor whether too fast or too slow. A voice again attacks me, "Mr. Gubbins, your health, Sir." I recollected the melancholy fate of my last bit, and therefore now chewed my turkey as quick as I could, but rather too quick, for in my haste, a piece of skin, a little too much crisped, slipped down into my gullet, and set me a coughing so violently, that all the company were alarmed, and dreaded the consequences, as well they might in all respects, for either Mr. Gubbins must discharge turkey, or turkey must discharge Mr. Gubbins. Well for me, Mr. Gubbins prevailed, and turkey, pudding, bread, sauce, gravy, all shot forth from my mouth and nose, like random shot from a gun. What could I do? or what did I do? Indeed I do not know, except that about an hour after dinner I found myself in the same chair, at the same table, and with the same company as at first. I drank a glass or two of wine, recovered, resumed my courage and made the following proposal to the company:

That at all feasts at Guzzledom, a servant, in the dress of a Merry Andrew, shall stand upon a stool behind the master, with a mallet in one hand, and a board in the other, and when any one calls for drink, he shall strike the board with his mallet, and shall say, "*Take heed, gemmen, mouths clean, ears open—fall back there—a health to be drank.*" When the draught is over, he shall strike again, "*Now fall to gemmen*"—and this ceremony to be repeated as often as any one of the company shall drink.

But this proposal was rejected for various reasons, which did not occur to me when I first mentioned it. But it was at last determined nem. con. that for the future every one shall have the pleasure of drinking when he is dry, with the same freedom that he eats when he is hungry; and that it shall be deemed as rude to disturb the company every time you drink, as it would be to disturb them every time you put a piece into your mouth.

I dare say, Messrs. Printers, you condole with me in my misfortunes; but I do assure you, I shall reflect on them with patience, if I find that my mentioning them to you shall have the good effect to occasion a thorough reformation of this absurd, troublesome and indecent custom of drinking healths during meals.

I am, gentlemen, yours,
HUMPH. P. GUBBINS.

## LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria.—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

## WOOD WANTED.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU will contract for the delivery of any kind of sound wood into his wharf, and will pay for it load by load, as it is delivered, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a cord. A large quantity is wanted.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790. t. f.

## VALUABLE LANDS AND GRIST-MILL FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, at public sale, on the days and on the terms herein mentioned, (if not before sold at private sale) the following TRACTS of LAND. One half of the purchase-money to be paid in 12 months, and the other half in 2 years from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale if not punctually paid—

ON Monday the 30th of August next, one TRACT of 300 ACRES, lying on the edge of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, within half a mile of Difficult-Bridge, and one mile from the Great-Falls of Patowmack, and bounded on the lower side by Difficult-Run. Of this tract a great proportion is good meadow land, and there is on it one of the best mill-seats in the county.

On Wednesday the first of September, one other TRACT of about 170 ACRES, situate about 12 miles from Alexandria, adjoining that part of Ravensworth on which Mr. William Lewis lives. This land is level, and a good deal of it low land; there is on it a good frame dwelling-house, and an excellent apple orchard. This tract will be sold subject to a lease granted to Dennis M'Illmarr, the 6th of November 1787, for 20 years, at 1000lb. of crop tobacco per annum. There will also be sold with this land, a LEASE, for one life, of one Tract of about 126 Acres adjoining it, subject to a rent of £. 3 per annum.

On Thursday the second of September next, one other TRACT of about 1200 ACRES, situate in Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about 6 miles from Alexandria. There is of this tract a large proportion of good meadow lands, and about 30 acres now in grass; there is on it a large GRIST-MILL entirely new and complete, with a pair of Burr and a pair of Cologne stones—also a large barn and stables, dwelling-house and out-houses, principally new; and an old and a young apple and peach orchard.

On Friday the third of September next, one other TRACT of 100 ACRES, between 2 and 3 miles from Alexandria, and contiguous to the land on which the Rev. Mr. Fairfax now lives—part of it is in view of the Town.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

—WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,—

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads; LISBON WINE in quarter casks; GREEN and BOHEA TEA; and a variety of *DRY GOODS* as usual, which they will dispose of very low for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790.

## *Alexandria Lottery.*

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an Act of Assembly, for raising the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpose of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

| *Prizes.* | | *Dollars.* | | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *of* | 1000 | *is* | 1000 |
| 1 | | 500 | | 500 |
| 3 | | 200 | *are* | 600 |
| 5 | | 100 | | 500 |
| 10 | | 50 | | 500 |
| 30 | | 20 | | 600 |
| 50 | | 10 | | 500 |
| 100 | | 8 | | 800 |
| 1150 | | 5 | | 5750 |
| | *First Blank drawn* | | | 40 |
| | *Last Blank drawn* | | | 40 |
| 1350 | *Prizes,* | | | 10,830 |
| 2650 | *Blanks—Sum to be raised,* *Expenses of drawing, &c.* | | | 5170 |
| 4000 | *Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are* | | | 16000 |

When it is considered that the Money, arising from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Use, and that all Persons visiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Trustees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more especially, as the Scheme holds forth considerable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, several of the Prizes large, and no Deduction to be made—The Trustees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marsteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jesse Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Josiah Watson, Ludwell Lee, Bushrod Washington, William Hunter*, sen. and *John Dundas*.

The Lottery will be drawn on the first Monday in August next; and immediately after, a list of the Prizes published, and the Money paid on demand.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Trustees, and at most of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a discount allowed of 5 per cent. to those who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved security to pay the Money on or before the last Monday in July next.

Alexandria, February 20, 1790.

☞ Wanted, upon hire, either by the Month or Year, a Negro Woman, to cook for a small family.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Patowmack Company's Works, at the Great Falls, the 22d of last month, *a Negro Man* named *Matthew*; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 50 years of age, talks quick, and is not easily understood by those who are not acquainted with him; he is fond of strong liquors, and apt to get drunk; he was bred to the sea, has been employed for several years as a flat-man in this river, and is well acquainted with all parts of it.—Also ran away the 16th of this instant, July, from the same place, *a Negro Man* named *Matt*, about 5 feet 5 inches high, stout and strong made, speaks slow and mild, and pretends to be very religious.—They both had on, when they went away, blue duffil sailors' jackets and breeches, and osnaburg shirts; but, as each of them had other clothes, it is probable they may wear them, the better to effect their escape.—The above reward will be given to any person who apprehends and secures the said runaways so that I get them again, or *Ten Dollars* for each of them, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alexandria, July 26, 1790.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the old Court House, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. last, *an Irish indented Servant Woman*, named *Matty Brown*, about 29 years of age, five feet high, fresh complexion, has lost one or two of her front teeth short light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and sings well. She has sundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her person. She lived part of her time with Mr. *Benjamin Shreeve*, in Alexandria. The last time I heard of her, she was in Colchester. She has a sister, who served part of her time with Mr. *Jonathan Swift*, of Alexandria, who sold her to Mr. *Henry Gunnell*, who in a short time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her said sister.—Any person taking the said woman and bringing her to me, at the old Court-House, or Mr. *Michael Gretter*, in Alexandria, or securing her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790. (t f)

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a *dark Mulatto Man*, named *JOE*, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick well-made fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, has a down look when spoken to: He had on, when he went away, an old white shirt, and velvet breeches much worn, and old coat which is more than half worn, a pair of tolerable good shoes, and an old felt hat. He is a fellow that can do any kind of business on a plantation, and has been used to driving a waggon. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. *James Leath*, and was sold in the town of Alexandria, by Mr. *Francis Peyton*, Vendue-Master, to Mr. *Thomas M'Intosh*. I have had him but a few days, having lately bought him of Mr. M'Intosh. It is likely he may make for Pennsylvania, or some of the northern States, as he is a cunning, artful fellow, and nothing more likely than he will endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever will bring the said Negro to the subscriber, in Loudoun County, Virginia, near Goose-Creek, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the State, or FOUR DOLLARS if in the State or County, or secured in any public gaol, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges.

GEORGE BERKLEY.

July 15, 1790. 3w.

## Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or was stolen, from the common of Alexandria, about the latter end of June last, *a black Horse*, about 15 hands high; he is good to ride, and draws well, trots and gallops; he has one remarkable small white streak round his right ear near the head, one of his hoofs is split, but I cannot tell which. I am not certain of his brand, but believe it to be G. O. R.—Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above Reward. WILLIM HALLEY.

*Fairfax County, sc.*

WHEREAS *Michael Gretter*, gaoler of the County aforesaid, this day came before me JOHN FITZGERALD, Gentleman, one of the Justices for the County aforesaid, and made oath that a certain *Anthony Cunningham*, committed to the gaol of said County, by order of Fairfax Court, as a witness against *Dennis Whalen*, who was sent to Dumfries gaol for further trial, did, on the night of the 14th inst. break the gaol aforsaid, make his escape, and is now going at large—these are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Head-Boroughs within this Commonwealth, and every of them, in their respective Counties, Cities, Towns and Precincts, to seize and retake the said Prisoner so escaped and going at large as aforesaid, and being so retaken, forthwith to commit to the prison where such prisoners are usually kept in the County, where such prisoner retaken shall be until discharged by due course of law.——Given under my Hand and Seal, this 15th day of July, 1790.

JOHN FITZGERALD, (L. S.)

☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but such as can read, write and spell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.